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PUBLIC LEDGER.
OFFICE—No. 15 MADISON STREET.
MEMPHIS.
Monday Evening, March 26, 1877.

The subscription price of the PUBLIC LEDGER is \$5 per annum for the Daily, and \$2 per annum for the Weekly—Postage free.

WORK OF THE FORTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Tennessee legislature will formally adjourn to-night at midnight. The object in passing such a resolution was perhaps not so much to have a night session as to give the governor time to examine bills passed Saturday and to-day. The last legislature adjourned at noon on the 25th of March, 1875. Several important measures finally passed that morning could not be engrossed in time to be properly scrutinized by the governor, and were consequently lost. What the Fortieth general assembly has done and not done will be better understood when the official acts come to hand. In regard to the State debt question a commission was sent to New York to confer with the holders of Tennessee bonds. A proposition, the result of this, was laid before the general assembly, but not in time to give the subject proper attention before the day set for adjournment. An extra session of twenty days, as may be called under a constitutional provision when the subjects to be considered are specified in the governor's proclamation, may be called some time during the year. A great many bills were rushed through and signed within the last ten days. A majority of these were probably of a private or local character. The quantity of work was no doubt more than sufficient; the quality can be better determined when it goes into effect and is subjected to judicial scrutiny. There was plenty of good material in this legislature, but nine-tenths of it was unacquainted with the modes of practical legislation and not any too familiar with parliamentary and statutory law. If the same men could go back in a body in 1879 they would be much better qualified to serve their constituents, but of course not many of them will get back next time. In the first place not many will care to go through a heated canvass for the privilege of serving the State three months at four dollars a day; and in the next place the flaws that can be picked in their records and the fair promises which inexperienced aspirants can make will reduce the clamor of the people to send them back. We hope to see the time come when the legislature of Tennessee will only meet once in four years, unless convened for special purposes when necessary.

HENRY TRACERNIGHT, publisher of the Nashville Tennessee Post, a German paper, has suspended that journal after a struggle of four years. The Germans in this country, although proud of their native land and ancestry, are so thoroughly Americanized and homogeneous with other naturalized and native-born citizens that the necessity for a paper in the German language is felt to be not a very pressing one. All who have been here a few years read and speak English fluently, and are thoroughly identified with all that concern other classes of citizens. Hence German papers do not flourish except in large cities or thickly settled communities where German is the prevalent language spoken.

THE chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department furnishes an itemized analysis of the exports of domestic products of the country during the calendar years 1875 and 1876, which is highly favorable to the year 1876. The total of raw or partially manufactured articles exported in 1875, was 498,073,291; in 1876, 568,135,011,818; for 1876, 68,938,527; for 1876, 69,316,588. Aggregate for 1875, 567,011,818; for 1876, 637,452,178.

THE last number of the Knoxville Age, a sprightly and ably edited afternoon paper, made its appearance on the 23d inst., to become thenceforth consolidated with the Tribune. The new combination will be styled the Age and Tribune, and Colonel C. W. Charlton, the editor of the former paper, becomes editor of the Age and Tribune. Knoxville now has two daily papers—the Chronicle, Brownlow's paper, and the Age and Tribune—certainly enough for a place of 12,000 inhabitants.

THE relationship of Senator Stanley Matthews to President Hayes having been settled, the papers are now passing around the information that "Mrs. Stanley Matthews is an aunt of Hon. Henry Watterson, of the Courier-Journal." And now what kin does that make Watterson to Hayes?

It is rumored that the St. Louis Times company is to be reorganized with J. B. McCullough ("Mack") at the head of editorial affairs, Stilson Hutchins, now of the Times, business manager, and Joseph Pulitzer as a large stockholder. We doubt the probability of such a combination.

THOMAS G. BOYD, late of the Nashville penitentiary, for offenses committed against the United States revenue department, has started out on a lecturing tour. Subject, "The Tennessee penitentiary and its mode of government." He lectured at Madisonville last Monday night.

THE Sam P. Iving, who was recently confirmed as United States marshal for the district of East Tennessee, is not a Democrat, as some have supposed. He has always been a Republican, was in the Federal army and lost a leg at Resacca.

STANLEY MATTHEWS settled and married at Columbia, Tennessee, but not succeeding as a lawyer to his own satisfaction, he remained only a year or so and returned to Ohio, where he has succeeded somewhat.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

NASHVILLE, FRIDAY, March 23.—A house bill passed the senate to reduce the salaries of certain officers of the State: viz. the governor's to \$3000, Supreme Court judges to \$3500, chancellors, circuit, criminal and special judges to \$2000 per annum.

A bill to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in trials of misdemeanors failed for lack of a constitutional majority—yeas, 11; nays, 7. The author of the bill, Mr. James Harvey Carson, of Jefferson, made an exhaustive argument in its favor.

The following house bills were rejected: To allow all justices of the peace to attend the Quarterly County Court; to regulate suits by and between companies not incorporated.

At the night session the special message of the governor, vetoing the assessment bill, was taken up, together with the bill. The bill was again put upon its third reading and passed, over the veto, by the following vote: Yeas—Arlidge, Carson, Chambers, Deavenport, Fulton, Garner, Lloyd, Maddux, Massey, Milliken, Reid, Ragland, Sheld, Thompson and Trousdale—15.

Nees—Cahill, Hawkins, Remins and Smith—4.

Not voting—Denny, Flanders, Martin, Ross and Speaker Adoo—5.

The finance committee's amendment to reduce appropriation to agricultural bureau from \$16,000 to \$12,000, was discussed at length, on a motion of Mr. Milliken to amend the amendment by appropriating \$2000 per annum to the commissioner of agriculture.

The motions prevailed and the amendment, as amended, was adopted.

HOUSE.

A communication was received from Robert L. Blair, of Sevier county, asking that an appropriation be made to recompense him for the discovery of a remedy for hog cholera.

Senate joint resolutions: To authorize the sale of certain lands in Memphis to which the State is interested. Adopted.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 26.—Chitty, the umpire in the University boat race, at a dinner to the crews Saturday, stated that he had the opportunity of questioning the judge on the result of the race, and was satisfied from the latter's replies that both boats had actually passed the post simultaneously.

Walter Bagehat, a political writer, is dead.

The laborers on the relief works in Madras and Bombay have increased two thousand the past week owing to the termination of the native holidays. At Hyderabad 43,000 natives are on the relief works. The recent rainfalls promise to do much good.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Isaac Low & Co., an old and respectable cotton house, have suspended. Liabilities not yet ascertained.

The missing A. Oakley Hall, of New York, was not discovered on the steamship Germania, just arrived.

EX-MAYOR HALL'S ABSENCE.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The suicide and murder stories associated with the absent Hall seem now to be abandoned even by their factors, while Miss Ada Dyer pronounces wholly untrue the story that she was with Hall the day of his departure. The common belief is that there is more mystery than mystery in the ex-mayor's departure.

ESCAPE OF A DEFENDING CASHIER.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 26.—R. T. Taylor, the defaulting cashier of the Franklin bank, who was taken to the Insane Asylum, escaped from that institution last night by forcing the iron fastenings of one of the upper windows. It is supposed he had aid from outside.

GEN. GRANT AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—Ex-President Grant made his appearance on the floor of the chamber of commerce to-day at noon, and was enthusiastically received. He was introduced by President Eggleston and responded in a brief speech, which was heartily applauded. He was then introduced to a number of the prominent business men of the city.

SPOTTED TAIL'S MISDEED.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A dispatch from Red Cloud Agency, received this morning at General Sheridan's headquarters, says Spotted Tail has been heard from and that he was going on to complete his mission of peace to the hostiles. He had been delayed by bad weather and the bad condition of the roads.

THE WORK OF A PLEAD.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Yesterday afternoon, in a fit of jealousy, Alfred Pickard bound his wife to a chair in which she was sleeping and then cruelly disfigured her face by the free application of vitriol.

A VILLAGE HALDED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

WATKINSON, N. Y., March 26.—The village of Madrid was visited Saturday night by burglars, who, after plundering some stores, set fire to the place, which was nearly destroyed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The cabinet is again considering civil service rules.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

MISS "LULA" WILKINSON.

The heroine of the Yellow Fever scourge of 73 is dead. Her circumstances—An Appeal to Her. To the Editor of the Ledger.

I write to call the attention of the citizens of Memphis to the condition of Miss "Lula" Wilkinson, (now Mrs. Deering and a widow.) She and Miss Mattie Stevenson nursed the yellow fever patients of your city through that fearful scourge, and were utter strangers to one people. They did this, prompted alone by the desire to alleviate, as far as was in their power, the sufferings of their fellow-beings. The latter gave up her life in the noble cause she had undertaken, and the marble shaft in your silent city of the dead will ever stand as a fitting tribute of the gratitude of your people to her. This is well, but I think that she who was her fellow-laborer, who also watched day and night by the bedside of suffering and death, and who came near losing her own life by the same disease that carried off her noble companion, is also entitled to the kindred assistance of the people of Memphis. As I have said, she is a widow and in a very destitute condition. She lost her husband about a year since, and on yesterday her little baby.

I know that it is only necessary to call the attention of your citizens to the facts in the case, and I feel satisfied they will do all that is right and fitting in the matter. This is written without the knowledge of Mrs. Deering, whom I do not know even by sight, but the facts as stated have been told me by very reliable parties. She does not ask charity; she asks work. She is willing to earn her own support.

AMUSEMENTS.

MEMPHIS THEATRE.—Next Wednesday night the well-known comedian, John E. Owens, will commence an engagement at the theatre and will be supported by a specially organized comedy company. Byron's comedy entitled Our Boys will be produced with Mr. Owens as "Perky Middlewick" and Miss Minette Thompson as "May Melrose" and Miss Emma Mackley as "Violet Melrose" (our girls), the other characters by the members of the troupe. The synopsis of the play indicates three acts as follows: At the Buttermans'; Our Boys' Arrival from Abroad; At the Barrow's; Our Boys and Girls Made Contrary to Orders; Our Boys in Distress; Our Girls to the Rescue. The comedy has had a high run in New York and other cities, but has never been produced here. On Thursday night Richard Brinsley Sheridan's great comedy, The Rivals, will be the attraction, with Mr. Owens as "Bob Acres." On Friday night the Victims and Selon Shingle will be presented, which will probably be repeated at the Saturday matinee, and on Saturday night Married Life will close the engagement of Mr. Owens and company. The sale of reserved seats for any night during the engagement, as well as for the matinee, commenced to-day at Hollenberg's music store.

COLA'S CIRCUS.—To-day week the big circus and menagerie, known as the Zoological and Equestrian Exposition, will camp on the bluff for two days. The price of admission will be 50c. for adults and 25c. for children. The circus attractions will include a fine orchestra, a stud of thoroughbred Arabian horses and ponies, performing elephants, lions, camels, tigers, stags, monkeys, dogs, mules, goats and other animals, besides a large number of male and female riders, acrobats, gymnasts and specialty performers, comprising the very best artists that could be found on the continent. The zoological departments are filled with animals of all kinds from nearly all portions of the globe, and marine monsters, rare and curious, from almost every sea and ocean. A New Orleans paper has the following to say about the show:

All the costumes are brilliant and new; the stock is all in fine condition and the performance gave the most unbounded satisfaction to all. A remarkable feature of the entertainment was that not a single performer failed in attempting a single feat, nor was there anything omitted from the performance that was advertised on the programmes. This alone deserves the highest praise, as circuses are proverbial bunglers. From the five performing elephants down to the humblest announced feature all was good. The audience filled the castrum in the afternoon, and in the evening it was full of spectators with genuine appreciation. The ordinary attractions of the Great New York and New Orleans Zoological and Equestrian Exposition would be shining stars in any other circus. They deserve the fullest meed of success wherever they go, and will no doubt get it all.

Needle-Work in French Convents.

France, as everyone knows, is pre-eminently the land of fine linen. From a child's pinafore to a cardinal's surplice, every article of wearing apparel that linen can be turned into is the object of the greatest care and elaboration; and few English women quit French territory without providing themselves with choice specimens of French lingerie.

To understand, however, the enormous labor bestowed upon that portion of female dress, it is necessary to see a French convent in hand, and to see that it is necessary to enter a convent. We enter, then, a large, airy, whitewashed room; with a crucifix over the mantelpiece and religious mottoes painted on the walls. It has large windows on each side, and seldom any kind of curtain to keep off the dazzling light of midday summer. Sitting on high benches without backs are twenty, thirty, fifty girls, as the case may be, of all ages, from four to a half to twenty, busily playing their needles. At each end of the room presides a sister, and her quaint nun's garb is the only break in the prevailing monotony—a large, bare, over-lighted room, rows of little children and young girls in white aprons, blue checked dresses and white caps, who stitch away silently, almost automatically, while the brighter summer hours pass by. As we enter they rise, and remain standing while we inspect the work. They then take us from one little needle-work to another, proudly exhibiting the stitches or folds of embroidery she has in hand. Their garments are produced, and we gaze in wonder, first at the elaborate piece of needle-work, and then at the feeble-looking workers who had produced it. In one instance a visitor and his little girl were of the party, when the comic and the pathetic were combined, the sister, with ingenious simplicity, offering for his inspection articles of female apparel

generally supposed mysterious to the other sex; while it was touching to see the wistful look of those orphan children—children, did we say?—of those living machines—at the happy little girl who had for five minutes quitted the world of sport and sunshine and flowers for this dreary prison. These orphans are waifs and strays collected from Paris and the neighboring country, and, inspecting them narrowly, it is easy to see by their weak eyes, narrow chests, and stooping shoulders, how much their unnatural life was telling upon a physique already but predisposed to sickness and debility.

A FLORIDA DISCOVERY.

What a Newspaper Man Saw in an Unexplored District of that State.

A New York Herald correspondent, writing from Monticello, Fla., about a trip into an unexplored district of that State, says: Your correspondent waded abroad deep in water for two miles, and at last beheld high and dry ground in advance. The party approached and found an island, with its shores well defined, and shaded by the most enormous live oaks and magnolias that they ever beheld. A heavy atmosphere of dampness and gloom brooded over it. Its shores were closely protected by a dense growth of brambles and vines. The party broke through with a shout of relief, and gathering light wood in a great pile, built an enormous fire, by which they warmed their chilled limbs. Night was approaching, and as it was necessary to hasten back to camp, only a hasty survey could be had of the island.

They were astounded by the unexpected discovery. In a secluded nook a singular, silent figure burst suddenly on the view as they were threading their way through the bushes.

"Look a here!" exclaimed the foremost, "here a man, sure enough." On looking ahead, there appeared a human image, but it stood so fixed and immovable that they soon realized that it could not be living. The eyes of the negroes protruded from their sockets with superstitious alarm, and their responsive approach, the solitary presence. It was of stone. On drawing near, the faithful likeness to humanity produced by the combined effects of light and shadow was less distinct, but it struck the explorers with awe and wonder. It is a round column of stone set vertically in the earth, but not attached to any other ledge of rock, as it might have been had nature been its artisan, for it was loose enough to be away by the application of force. The upper extremity is rudely fashioned into the form of a human head, in which there are protuberances which resemble the eyes, nose and ears. The figure, seems of majestic stature and mien. At its base, by delicately removing some moss, a few strange and unfamiliar characters were disclosed. They do not apparently resemble any hieroglyphics of ancient or modern time known to the student of language. They are still less allied to the picture writing of the Aztecs. Near the image lies a second column of stone, but it is thrown to the ground. If it were ever fashioned to resemble the form of a human figure, the head has been broken off, as it was so where to be found. The idol is so ponderous that it was found impossible to overturn it, although repeated efforts were made.

On the supposition that it might mark the grave of some Spanish adventurer who had followed DeSoto when he marched to Lake Miccosukie, some of the party dug in the earth around it, but found nothing. The negroes freely expressed the opinion that here was buried a treasure trove, once the booty of pirates from Barcelona. The Herald party remained on the island all night. The next day it was found that the island extended far southward, and near the extremity were several large Indian mounds. It would be easy to conceive that they were erected by a prehistoric race, which also offered worship to the stone idol. In these wilds may be found a rich archeological research.

A commercial exchange says: "Hogs are dull." We never thought hogs were very sharp. When one breaks into a cabbage patch you may chase it four hundred times around the lot, and it will try to crawl through every three-inch crack in the fence without seeing the hole it made to get in.—[Norristown Herald.]

DIED.

MEAD—On the 25th inst. T. W. MEAD, aged 60 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 54 Monroe street, to-morrow (TUESDAY) morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

Deal Gently with the Stomach.

Do not rack it with violent purgatives, or permanently impair its tone with indigestible drugs of any kind; but if your digestion is impaired, your liver out of order, your frame debilitated, or nervous system unstrung, use that wholesome and agreeable alternative and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, which will certainly afford you the desired relief. None of the official remedies can compare with it in restorative efficacy, and as a medicinal stimulant it is by far the most desirable as well as popular article of its class. Its basis, the essential principle of sound hygiene, is the best possible agent for hastening the action of the bowels, and which holds in solution, and these ingredients are the most efficacious which chemistry extracts from the vegetable kingdom, and medical science applies to the cure of disease.

A CAUTION.

To all who are suffering from the effects and indications of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt, which will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. SMITH, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 125-xvii 125xviii

B. AND L. ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Memphis Building and Savings Association will be held TUESDAY EVENING, March 27th, at 8 o'clock, at 41 Madison street, to consider the reduction of interest on loans from 10 to 6 percent on future payment of new and old loans. The members are hereby notified to attend the meeting. The agenda of stock will be closed this week. Parties desiring to borrow on real estate will be called on at once and a subscription share. This is the oldest Association in the city, and the money will be loaned out April 1, 1877.

G. H. JUDAH, President.
S. STRAIN, Secretary.

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No. 233 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE ARE NOW READY FOR THE SPRING TRADE, 1877.

A. H. GOODMAN,

Merchant Tailor,

NO. 190 MAIN STREET.

New Spring Goods now open. Prices reasonable.

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